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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.79.

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August 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 89 85

August 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 85 69

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Calm on the British Front.

London, August 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his daily communique, says that he has nothing to report.
In a later report, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is the usual reciprocal artillery firing.

One More Fruitless German Attack.

London, August 7.
A French communique states:—There is a lively artillery struggle in Belgium, particularly in the sector of Bixchove, and also north of the Aisne on the Hurebise-Craonne front. After a lively bombardment, the Germans this morning attempted an attack between Arocoart wood and the hill. A violent and well-directed fire forced the assailants to return immediately to their own trenches, with appreciable losses.

Temporary Enemy Thrust.

London, August 8.
A French communique states:—In Belgium, the artillery duel assumed a certain violence during the night. On the Meuse, the enemy attacked positions in Ouarigues wood. A small party gained a footing in the front line, but it was immediately ejected. Intermittent cannonading has been more lively to the west of Cerny, near Hurebise.

A German Report.

London, August 7.
A German official wireless message states:—The enemy bombarded Halluch, on the Sargue. We gained prisoners and booty to the north of the Loon-Soissons road, near Berry au Bac.

The Weather—Germany's Ally.

London, August 7.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The Boches have much to be grateful for, as the weather is causing the British and French more trouble than any conceivable counter-attack. A French officer states that the French troops have been holding out in shell-holes of mud and water, soaked to the skin. Attempts to connect the shell craters produce miniature canals. The men have lived for four days on the food they carried, but these men are from Lille, Tourcoing and other towns under the heel of the Hun, and neither fire nor water can quench their ardour while the Germans remain in Flanders.

THE FIRST STANDARD SHIP.

London, August 7.
In the House of Commons, Sir Leo Chiozza Money stated that the first standard ship would be completed in August. It would have a deadweight capacity of 8,000 tons. It was not desirable to give the speed.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECRUITING.

London, August 7.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Cabinet accepted the principle of the transfer of responsibility for recruiting to civilian control.

GERMAN PROMISE REGARDING HOSPITAL SHIPS.

London, August 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that as a result of Spanish representations Germany has agreed to give safe conduct to hospital ships provided Spanish naval officers are aboard and there is a guarantee that only sick and wounded will be carried.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

London, August 6.
An East Africa official message states:—After occupying the enemy's advanced positions to the south-west of Lindi, we indecisively attacked the main positions on the Mibumbia. There was severe fighting, and considerable losses were suffered by both sides. We reached the Windy River in the Kilwa area. We are pressing back the enemy towards Mahenge, a strong force being engaged to the south thereof.

THE ALLIED GATHERING IN LONDON.

London, August 7.
M. Ribot, Baron Sonnino, M. Paschich and other representatives of the Allies conferred with Mr. Lloyd George and other members of the War Cabinet and Ministers at Downing Street.

PROPOSED ALLIED LOAN TO CHINA.

London, August 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Tientsin says that the Acting Premier has conferred with the Allied diplomats regarding an Allied loan to China. The Chinese Government is making the fullest military preparations.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

London, August 6.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that, as far as he was aware, the German Government had been careful not to remind the world that it expressly promised in 1914 to Great Britain that it would not, under any pretence whatever, annex Belgian territory, but from the tenor of communications emanating from sources apparently inspired, this was a promise which, if they could, they proposed to repudiate. Replying to the suggestion that the new German Government should be asked whether they adhered to this pledge, Lord Robert Cecil said that the British Government means of communicating with the German Government.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Reported Reverse for the Enemy.

London, August 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says it is reported that the enemy has been thrown back from Kholm, on a front of fifteen versts.

Germans Admit Stubborn Resistance.

London, August 7.
A German official wireless message states:—We continue to advance in the Serezh and Sazovy Valleys and mountains, despite stubborn resistance. Russian attacks in the Putna Valley severely broke down. Prussians and Bavarians stormed Russian positions to the north of Focani, capturing 1,300 prisoners and thirteen guns.

German Attacks Stated Off.

London, August 7.
A Russian official wireless message states:—There is intense enemy artillery firing to the south-west of Brody. The enemy is gathering the harvest in the Serezh and Sazovy Valleys. The enemy continues his pressure, occupying Vaskovoy, Satalmar, Barla and Molit, also heights to the north of Molit, in the direction of Kimpolung. We beat off several attacks in this region, forcing the enemy to retire in disorder. We repulsed attacks to the west of Dzelin. We retired a few versts in the region of the Bistriza River, owing to the voluntary retirement of two regiments. The enemy took the offensive in the direction of Focani, and pressed us back across the Eyrlaudesca River.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE INCIDENT IN FLANDERS.

London, August 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, recounting incidents of the battle of July 31st, pays tribute to the feats of the Lewis gunners, in stopping a temporary gap of 150 yards in our line, one corporal used his ponderous weapon like a rifleman. When the infantry got going it was a real soldier's fight. The non-commissioned officers automatically took command when the officers were knocked out and the men carried on without pause. A huge exploit was performed during a heavy counter-attack from east of Frezenburg to the Pommern Redoubt. A furious machine gun fire pressed back our line but a little party clinging to some ruins poured a withering fire on the rear of the German attack. Then a body of Camerons swung into action. The Germans held their ground for three minutes but broke and ran before the yelling Highlanders who re-took the lost ground. Figures regarding the German reinforcements show that two thousand officers and men have been drafted to one division since April, but yet the division was never nearly at its full strength. Lads of the 1918 class formed 28 per cent. of the division and the 1917 class five per cent., and even in the combat out industries 15 per cent. have returned sick and 53 per cent. wounded.

GERMAN DUPLICITY CONFIRMED.

London, Aug. 7.
The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a further instalment of the memoirs of Mr. Gerard in which he complains of the disgraceful midnight raid on the annexe of the American Embassy at Berlin on October 2, 1914, when the police arrested the employees working in connection with the relief of British subjects and seized papers which are universally recognised as immune from seizure. The military authorities told Mr. Gerard that the raid was carried out by order of the Admiralty and Foreign Office which denied this and made half an apology. Mr. Gerard finally agreed to forget the incident at the urgent request of Herr Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Gerard contrasts this treatment with the manner in which America treated the notorious spy Igel at New York. Mr. Gerard's revelations altogether constitute a string of confirmation of previous accounts of German duplicity, and disregard of international courtesies.

MR. CHURCHILL'S MOTOR ACCIDENT.

London, Aug. 7.
A motor car conveying Mr. and Mrs. Churchill was overturned in a collision at Langfield. Both were shaken but Mr. Churchill continued his journey to London in another car.

GERMAN MINISTERIAL "REFORM."

London, Aug. 7.
The German Ministerial appointments are regarded as finally disposing of any hopes of a concession to the demands for Parliamentary Government. They are also likely to affect the Stockholm Conference since it is felt that such a body of bureaucrats will not permit any anti-Prussian socialist to attend the Conference.

GERMAN MUNITIONS FACTORY EXPLOSION.

London, Aug. 7.
A German official statement admits what appears to be a big explosion in a munitions factory at Henningsdorf near Berlin. It says the damage is not insignificant but the loss of life is relatively small.

M. RIBOT IN LONDON.

London, Aug. 7.
M. Ribot has arrived in London and has conferred with members of the War Cabinet. He attends an important Allied Conference to-day.

WHAT WILL END THE WAR?

Conjectures of a London Financial Journal.

London, June 12.—Are we approaching the end of the war, or not? Is its termination to be measured by months, or by years? These questions, often asked, are now being asked again. One suggested answer, which appeared in a recent number of the London *Bankers' Magazine*, may be worth repeating. That article found its justification for anticipating a comparatively early termination of the struggle in what may be termed psychological and economic grounds. "How, it is asked, can we account for the extraordinary phenomena of Germany ever allowing America to enter the conflict, when it could so easily have been prevented by the abandonment of the submarine campaign, and the slackening of atrocities? The *Bankers' Magazine* believes that the only explanation is to be found in the mental degeneracy of the German rulers, policy having given place to a wild and desperate gamble. America, it may have been urged, though powerful, cannot possibly send any army of importance to the battlefield before many months are over. Before that time, one of two things must happen.

England must be starved by the submarine, so that victory might yet be snatched out of a desperate situation, or Germany herself must give in through economic exhaustion. It is also conceivable that, recognising the desperate nature of the situation, official Germany may have also desired to be able to say to the German people that they only abandoned the conflict because it was impossible to stand up against the whole world. On these grounds, therefore, it is judged that Germany decided to put everything to the test for another six months, believing that it would be beyond its own power to continue the struggle beyond that time.

The economic reasoning of the article in the *Bankers' Magazine* is somewhat as follows: The writer maintains that the war has in a sense overtaxed the capacity even of the entire world to comply with its demands both in the matter of foodstuffs and other necessities required to carry on a great war. Indeed, it is feared that, whatever course affairs may take, a great world-shortage of food may be one of the many unpleasant things ahead, unless, indeed, the world's harvests should prove to be exceptionally plentiful and unfortunately weather conditions do not at the moment justify sanguine views in that direction. But while recognising the probability of this world-wide shortage, the headquarters of this shortage will, it is remarked, assuredly be in Germany and Austria rather than in any other country.

All the evidence of the past few months goes to show the extent to which the German people are now suffering, not perhaps at present from actual starvation, but at least from an insufficient supply of the right kind of food; so that unless relief should come from the next harvest, the stamina of the German people—in other words, the power to resist the forces with which they are contending—is daily weakening. It was said such conditions that the British and the French gained their recent great victories on the western front. They came at the psychological moment, and will probably drive home in unmistakable fashion truths which may be beginning to dawn upon the people in Germany with regard to the real position.

At the same time, we should be anxious not to frankly recognise the intense hate of the German people for all her adversaries. It is something which has been fostered in the very schools of the country for more than a generation past, and the fruits are being reaped to-day. It is, of course, realised here, as it is with you, that there are plenty of Germans at home as sane and cool-headed as are to be found in New York or in London.

But we are dealing with nations as a whole, and, as a writer in the *Westminster Gazette* has recently remarked, it is quite true that we may regard the innumerable atrocities which have been committed throughout the war as the work of the German official, but from the manner in which the incidents have been served up in the press throughout the whole of Germany and have been appreciated by the German people, it is evident that those who have committed the deeds have been at least in part prompted thereto by a knowledge of what was required of them on the part of the people whom they represented.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:—

Washington, August 1.—There has been an unprecedented rush to get married on the part of many "elopers" who were drafted for military service, but General Crowder has issued a general warning to the effect that marriage will not serve to exempt a man from service, and that he presented as grounds for exemption if contracted after July 20, the date when the first draft drawing was held.

"Marriage Brokers" Busy.
New York, August 3.—Officials claim to have discovered in this city a wide-spread organisation of "marriage brokers" who are making a business of finding wives for "elopers" who desire to prevent marriage as a ground for exemption from the military service for which their names have already been drawn. General Crowder has issued formal instructions that recent marriages shall not be considered as grounds for immunity from service.

Cosmopolitan American Army.
Washington, August 3.—General Crowder has announced that foreigners who registered for military service, and who do not claim exemption on account of their citizenship, may enlist in the national army. This ruling, he states, includes Japanese who are living in the country.

An Appeal to Patriotism.
Washington, August 2.—General Crowder has issued an official statement in connection with the selection of those drafted for military service, in the course of which he emphasises the fact that national necessity transcends private interests and loyalties, and urges the various boards passing upon the question of exemptions to scrutinise most carefully the claims which are made before them.

U. S. To Commandeer Pacific Shipping.
Washington, August 3.—The Shipping Board plans to commandeer all American shipping and charter on the Pacific, replacing them by Japanese and neutral vessels.

Alleged Treasonable Sermons.
Washington, August 2.—A dispatch from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, states that a German Lutheran minister at that place has just been indicted by grand jury for having preached treasonable sermons from his pulpit.

President Wilson's Request Unheeded.
Washington, August 2.—The Food Control Bill has been passed by the conference composed of both Houses, still considering the intense hate of the German people for all her adversaries. It is something which has been fostered in the very schools of the country for more than a generation past, and the fruits are being reaped to-day. It is, of course, realised here, as it is with you, that there are plenty of Germans at home as sane and cool-headed as are to be found in New York or in London.

of three administrators, and also including a clause which creates a congressional committee on expenditure. Its passage is substantially the present form is projected for this week.

Senate Passes Nation-Wide Prohibition.

Washington, August 2.—The Senate has passed the Sheppard amendment providing by constitutional amendment for prohibition in the United States. The vote was 68 to 20 for prohibition.

More Than Hundred Deaths From Heat.

San Francisco, August 2.—More than a hundred deaths due to the heat wave have been recorded in different cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

American Engineers in France.

Washington, August 1.—The American Army engineers now in France are facing an enormous task, according to an announcement made at the office of the Secretary of War, where it was stated that the chief of army engineers has informed the department that the value of the material alone, needed for the work is five times the total of the annual cost of the Panama Canal. He states that the American forces must provide their own rolling in order to facilitate the movement of the aid stores to the front.

U. S. Coastwise Laws.

Washington, August 1.—A Bill has been introduced in Congress suspending the present coastwise shipping laws for the entire period of the war, thus permitting vessels not flying the American flag to carry passengers between American coastwise ports and to engage in the coastwise trade generally.

A MAN'S PRAYER.

If worse than body's death or body's maiming
Should be my portion, there in ravaged France,
God keep me from the coward's way of blaming
"The power of untoward circumstance."

Does just the lack of losing make the winner?
Does just the lack of smothering make the clean?
Temptation never made a man a sinner—
It shows the world what only God had seen.

If I must fall, may I go bravely under,
Not shirking my own weakness, my own shame,
Evils enough are bred of battle's thunder,
But wrongs it never fathered bear its name.

God give me strength to keep my colors flying
Against whatever comes to lay them low—
But if I fail, God shut my lips from lying!
An earnest I may be—a dastard, no!—
—Amelia Josephine Barr in the *Outlook*.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—0.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—0.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—0.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—0.15 p.m.

Monday, Aug. 13.

Hongkong Cinema graph—0.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—0.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.

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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE.will give you certain, prompt relief
and cure a good night's rest. This is
the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
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a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
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to read Chinese characters, and is possessed
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GENERAL NEWS.

Harvard Commencement "Bone
Dry" This Year.When old Harvard men re-
turned for commencement some
weeks ago, they found that the
university was celebrating on a
"bone dry" schedule for the first
time in its history. The change,
which officers of the university
said could not have been brought
about in a generation of peace,
included the elimination of punch
and other drinks at class celebra-
tions. Even the class of '07,
fifty years out of college, will not
serve champagne, the custom of
fifty-year classes from time
immemorial.American Women and Girls
in Red Cross March.Never has Birmingham (Ala-
bama) witnessed a more inspiring
scene, says the Age Herald of
June 22, than the one presented
by the Birmingham Red Cross
chapters yesterday afternoon,
when more than 2,000 women
and girls marched four abreast in
Red Cross uniform along the
down-town streets. Wearing the
Red Cross veil and emblem, dressed
in white, they made a most
direct appeal to the thousands
who stood on the streets and
watched the marchers, headed by
Colonel Allen Greenhaw and staff
of the Second regiment Alabama
National Guard, the Second reg-
iment band, Second regiment in-
fantry and the machine gun com-
pany, mounted. "It was the
greatest sight I have ever seen,"
said George Gordon Crawford,
chairman of the local Red Cross
campaign committee, "and it
made jumps come into my throat
as I watched those women march-
ing carrying banners and flags,
all in uniform, making the most
direct appeal that could be made
to citizens of Birmingham."

Boys and Men Who Make Good.

"Reform of the offender is a
necessary and growing element
in our criminal law," said Sir
George Cave, the Home Secretary,
when, on behalf of the magistracy
of London, he was presenting to
Sir Robert Wallace, K. C., chair-
man of Quarters Sessions, his
portrait to be hung in the new
County Hall. Sir George Cave
is president of the Borstal
Association for reforming young
offenders. "In the war, he
said, "many sentenced men
have been given their chance in
the Army and have made good." The
Lord Chief Justice, Lord
Reading, agreed with the Home
Secretary that there were times
when a weak judge was afraid to
inflict a severe sentence. But a
strong judge was not afraid to be
merciful, as Sir Robert Wallace
had been. Sir Robert Wallace
said that after ten years on the
Bench he believed more strongly
than ever in holding out a saving
hand to the man who had yielded
to temptation. Before the war,
largely as a result of the new
system, the crime of London had
been diminished by nearly one
third. Out of 451 men bound over
all but 11 had turned out honest
men.

Freemasonry and the War.

The bearing of the war upon
religion and upon freemasonry is
the subject of an interesting
foreword by the Hon. Mr. Justice
Benjamin, Grand Master of All-
Scotland Freemasonry in India, in
the New India Magazine Year Book.
The war, he says, must cause
freemasons much heart-searching,
for the keynote of freemasonry is
brotherhood. This bond and
convincing exhibition of the im-
potence of formulary morality to
restrain, much less annul, the im-
pulses of elemental passions, should
lead us to examine the contents of
all religious and ethical professions
with scrupulous care. The uni-
versals of religion and morality,
satisfying though they may be to
the loftiest emotions, must
inevitably invite exceptions
if not actual contradictions when
need arises for action in any
given situation. The war strikes
at the heart of every great religion
as fatally and relentlessly as at
the ethical foundations of free-
masonry. Yet so one supposes
that the essence of religion will
not survive the war and the
strife which it has been
generating and fostering with
and maintaining at their height
all dominant values.

When it is a

PIANO



ROBINSON'S

YACHT FITTINGS.

Ships' Bells, Compasses, Clocks, Port-hole
Lights, Megaphones, Bilge Pumps, Brass
Steering Wheels, & Sundry Yachts' Hardware.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

Charlie Chaplin's £200,000 in 1918.

Charlie Chaplin has contracted for next year's pictures for a sum exceeding \$800,000 with the First National Exhibitors, a newly formed and wealthy syndicate. Under the contract the famous cinema actor will produce his own pictures, and have his own company.

Demonstration in Rome.

A remarkable demonstration for the United States took place on June 20 in both the Italian Chamber of Deputies and the Senate when President Wilson's war message to Congress was referred to. The entire cabinet deputies and senators stood up and applauded the public tribune also joining in the cheers. There was a fresh outburst when the Italian mission to America, and its reception were mentioned, and a telegram from Prince Utiase was read.

Bishop of London on Conscientious Objectors.

"There are no more mistaken people than the 'conscientious objectors,'" said the Bishop of London, one Saturday afternoon in June, when speaking from a pulpit near Marble Arch after heading a procession of clergy from St. Martin-in-the-Field to Hyde Park. "I have studied the Bible far more than they have, and I say that my conscience is absolutely at peace as day by day I pray for victory in this great cause. All these passages in the New Testament which 'conscientious' objectors quote are misunderstood and misquoted. If we saw a blackguard killing a little child should we stand still? No; we should deal with the blackguard speedily and vigorously. Smaller nations will fight for their rights and stronger nations must assist in dealing the bully off the little nations of the world."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON

FRIDAY the 7th day of September, 1917, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works. In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum. The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:-

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer. Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price:-

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central, 2 blocks West of Cent. Market, KWONG YUEN, 19 Des Voeux Road, West.

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WE WILL DELIVER A

"MOUTRIE" PIANO

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You pay the balance in small monthly amounts

that will not embarrass you.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.



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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

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IN THE COLONY.

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N. LAZARUS,

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Factory at Yammat

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THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers. Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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ONE-CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET.—An UNFURNISHED FLAT in Kowloon, fitted all modern convenience, from Sept. 1st. Apply X c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

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TO BE LET.—With immediate possession (if required), A THREE-ROOMED FURNISHED FLAT in Queen's Gardens. Excellently situated with fine view of Harbour and Peak. Private Telephone and use of Tennis Court. Board Optional. Apply Box 1305 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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LOST.—Envelope addressed, Register, S. S. "Yue Ying Wa" containing provisional Ship's Register. Reward to finder returning same to this office.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—FURNISHED FLAT, two or three Rooms with Kitchen. Reply Capt. Green, Hongkong Hotel.

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WANTED immediately.—"BOOKKEEPER" and OFFICE ASSISTANT for import and export house. Reply stating experience, salary required, etc., Apply Box 1307 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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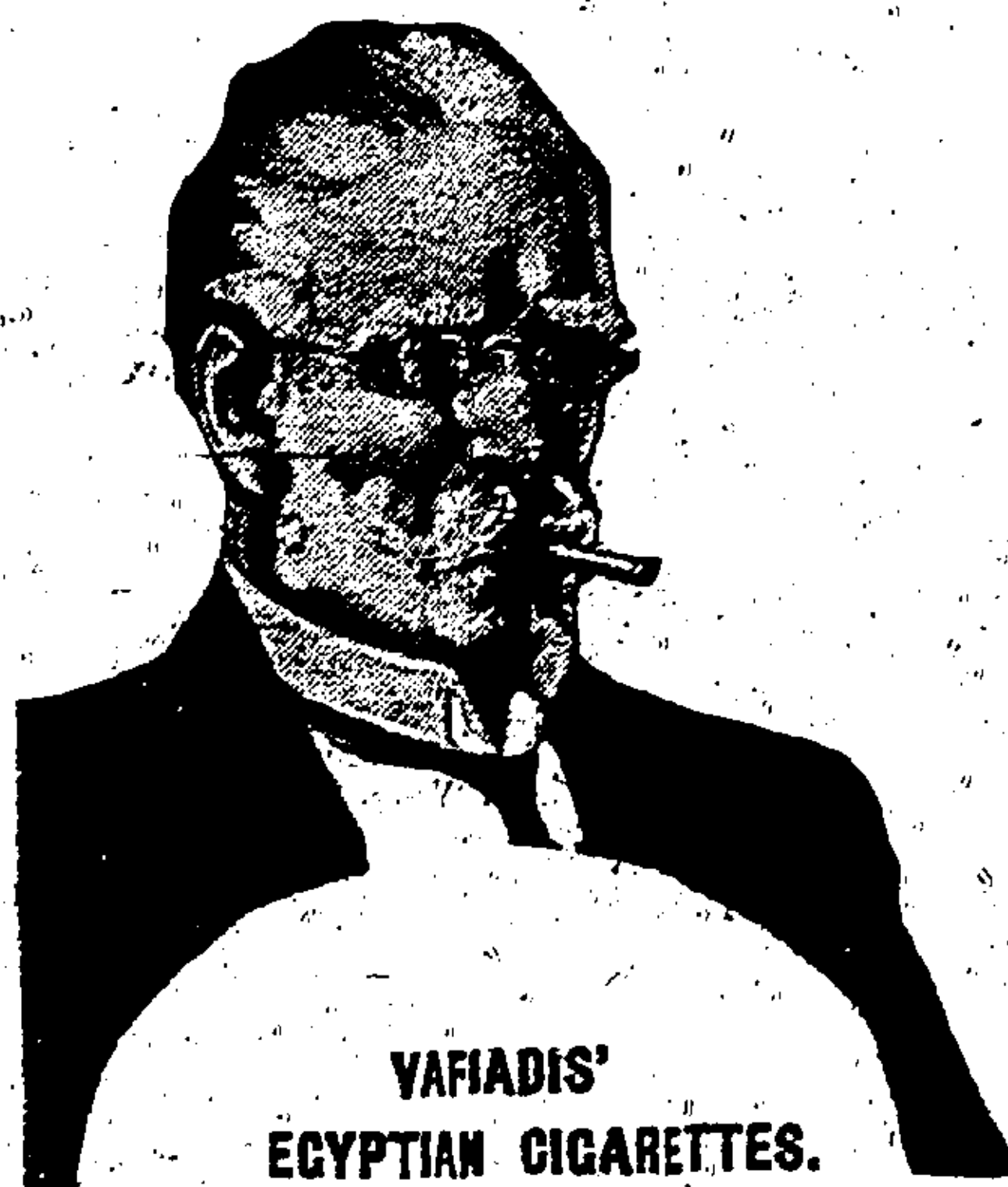
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VARIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Supertine	100	2.40
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HOTEL MANSIONS.

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GLORY DIMPLES :--- FULL SIZE HEAVY.

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FIXED AND OSCILLATING FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

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NOTICES.

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BRITISH MADE. Price \$5.

Over 2,000,000 now installed in residences, offices, shops, factories, hotels, banks, public institutions, theatres, hospitals, museums, yachts, motor boats and motor cars.

HANDSOME METAL TUBE CONTAINING DRY POWDER, NON GRITTY & NON ACID. WILL NOT DAMAGE MACHINERY OR FABRICS. WILL EXTINGUISH FLAMES INSTANTLY.

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FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

Upward of 100,000 "Ain Power" (or "Ain Power") bottles have been distributed in the Colonies and other parts of the world.

These bottles are made of a special material and are filled with a powerful medicine which is known to be the most effective remedy for all kinds of ailments.

The "Ain Power" bottle is a small, portable, and convenient remedy for all kinds of ailments. It is a true blessing to all who suffer from any of the following ailments:

Headache, Stomachache, Indigestion, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Fever, Chills, Malaria, Typhoid, Dysentery, Cholera, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels.

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BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring. There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain, And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

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STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Telephone No. 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportionally. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residence without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1917.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

At the next meeting of the Legislative Council, the Military Service Bill will come up for serious consideration, when the second reading stage is reached. It will be interesting then to see whether the Government discloses the precise intentions of the measure to a fuller extent than it is possible to ascertain by an examination of the Ordinance itself. There are a number of points upon which illumination is sought, and it is to be hoped that as clear an exposition as is possible in the circumstances will be made for the guidance of those who will be most affected by the Bill when it becomes operative. This much is due to those who throughout the war—and many for a long period before it broke out—have valiantly given their services in the interests of the defence of the Colony.

We presume that by the repealing of the Volunteer and Volunteer Reserve Ordinances these two forces, as such, will be disbanded on December 31 next. If that is the case, will every member of these two bodies have once again to take the usual oath of allegiance, to which they have already subscribed? That is a small point; it is true, but it is an interesting one, none the less. A more important matter is as to what the Government intends doing in regard to the service of the older members who are well on the way to qualifying for their Volunteer decorations. Many of these men have put in long years of voluntary service, and it would be a distinct hardship on these if, through circumstances outside their control, their past service is not to count by reason of the new Defence Corps being established on a compulsory basis. Then there is the question of the officers and N. C. O.'s of the existing forces. Will these still continue to hold the same rank in the new force, or will there be a general reorganisation and the various ranks be re-distributed among the known efficient and competent members? In the existing forces there are a number of local-born British subjects, with long service to their credit who would prove useful men in the new Defence Corps. Are these to have the option of remaining out of the Corps if they so desire, while, according to the new enactment, those of pure British parentage will be compelled to join up? For, though His Excellency the Governor is empowered to call up all British subjects, yet, in his speech at the last Council meeting, Sir Henry remarked that certain British subjects will be at liberty to offer their services as in the past.

There are a few of the points which are being discussed among those who are at present serving in the Colony's auxiliary force, and some pronouncement on the questions raised will, we know, be welcomed. For ourselves, we should like to see service in the present forces and in the new corps made continuous, so as to count for seniority and long service recognition. This being a British Colony, we think it would be a distinct gain, also, to take advantage of the impending reorganisation if all British male subjects of eligible age were called up for the duration of the war, to be given such rank and placed in such branch of the Corps as the authorities deem fit. At the same time, if possible, the new force might be placed under the provisions of the Army Act for the remainder of the war, so as to avoid the necessity of renewing the same every three months. We hope that the next discussion in Council will touch these issues, which are of considerable importance at a time when the old armed forces of the Colony are being thrown into the melting pot.

Remembering Hongkong Men.

We were pleased to see that at the War Anniversary service in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday those Hongkong men who have fallen in the service of their King and country were remembered, for it is right that on occasions of this kind the memory of those who have made the supreme sacrifice should be kept in mind. The list, however, was unhappily incomplete, though we are sure that the fault therefore does not lie with the Cathedral authorities. We do not know what steps, if any, are being taken to keep a record of Hongkong men who have volunteered their services, but we do sincerely hope that the matter is not being overlooked. An official list should most certainly be made of these men and a record specially kept of those who have died for the cause of Empire. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank intends erecting a suitable monument to the members of its staff who have fallen, and we think it would be only right and proper that a similar step should be taken by the authorities in regard to all Hongkong men who have died in the war, just as was done by municipalities at Home after the Boer War. We notice that in the F. M. S. men who are going Home to join up are required to fill in forms for the specific purpose of keeping official records of the State's contribution in manpower, and we can only hope that a similar line of action is being taken here in Hongkong.

Germany and Belgium. It is well that Britain and the world at large should keep sight of the fact that Germany will, if humanly possible, hang on to Belgian territory to the bitter end. We hear a lot these days about the "no annexation" policy, but, judging from recent developments, Germany is most decidedly in no exponent of it. Lord Robert Cecil, as will be seen by day's telegrams, has reminded the world of Germany's solemn promise to Britain not to annex Belgium under any pretence whatever. We have by this time, however, learned what value to place on a German promise, and we have not the smallest doubt that Lord Robert correctly gauges the situation when he observes that this undertaking is likely to be repudiated if the Germans ever get the opportunity of acting in conflict with it.

That much is shown by recent German communications, which bear out the attitude expressed some little time ago by Count von Reventlow, who, in the course of an article served up for Dutch consumption, remarked that if Germany triumphed she would "retain in Belgium her victorious and unquarrelable position." There can be only one meaning to an observation of that kind—namely, that Germany is animated by a policy of absolute annexation in regard to Belgium. What, in face of a statement of this order, becomes of Germany's lying and deceitful claim to be fighting a purely defensive war?

The Attitude of Greece.

The new Greek monarch's speech from the Throne will be read with much satisfaction by all who wish to see the true feelings of the vast majority of the Greeks clearly and fearlessly expressed. Secondly, it is acceptable because of its frank acknowledgment of Greece's attitude towards Serbia whom she now sees it to be a matter of "duty and honour" to recognise as her "brave and chivalrous ally." It is not so long since both nations fought side by side to defeat the rapacity of the Bulgarians, and this successfully accomplished, it was properly followed by an understanding, creditable to both, that in the event of either being attacked by Bulgarians, both should again take up arms against the aggressor. All know why the Greek nation was prevented from honourably fulfilling its pledge, and all now know that the obstacle having been removed the Greeks are again ready and willing to fight with Serbia against Bulgaria or any of the other misguided satellites of Germany. For the Allied cause, the dawn of a better state of things seems to be arising in the Balkans, and the Greeks, true to themselves, will assuredly share in the glory that will ultimately fall to those that are so fighting.

DAY BY DAY.

A MIND NOT TO BE CHANGED BY PLACE OR TIME.
THE MIND IS ITS OWN PLACE
AND IN ITSELF
CAN MAKE A HEAVEN OF HELL,
A HELL OF HEAVEN.—Milton.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the sinking in 1914 of the U 15 by H.M.S. Birmingham.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 2s. 8.1/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

A Clean Bill.
There was an absolutely clean bill of health in the Colony last week, not a single case of communicable disease being notified.

A Coolie's Theft.
Fourteen days hard labour was inflicted by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, on a Chinese coolie who was charged with stealing a jacket from a sampan.

Alleged Abduction.
A feeble old woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with abducting a small boy from Hongkong. The woman was arrested in Macao, from whence she had been extradited. The case was adjourned.

Silver Import Case.
A boarding house runner was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to import 418 taels of silver sycee without a permit. The man was arrested from Hoikow. Mr. M. K. Lo appeared to defend and applied for an adjournment which was granted, bail being fixed at \$100.

To-night's Concert.
A splendid programme has been arranged for the concert which is taking place to-night at the Police Reserve Headquarters Club, and at which many well-known local artists will appear. The concert, which will probably be the forerunner of other, commences at 9 p.m. and reserved seats are \$1.50 each. Tickets can be obtained at the door or reserved on application at the Club.

Field Glass Fund.
One pair of binoculars from "Anonymous" is now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. Glasses to be included in the parcel now awaiting despatch should reach the Hon. Secretary not later than August 10. The total now stands:—One stand telescope, eighteen hand telescopes, fifty-seven binoculars, and donations of \$150.

Snatcher Caught.
A Chinese woman was walking in Lyndhurst Terrace yesterday when her small hand bag was snatched out of her hand by a coolie, who ran away. She gave the alarm and a District Watchman gave chase, the thief being eventually caught by a lakong, with the bag found in his pocket. When charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, he was sentenced to nine months' hard labour and twelve strokes with the birch.

CARPE DIEM.

Time, on his silent wings, swift tears away.
Youth, which we prize so lightly while 'tis ours,
Each eager to arrive at manhood's powers
Would ne'er against his rapid course inveigh.
Without a care and free from all dismay
We pluck with lavish hand the choicest flowers
That line the road of manhood's glad career
And revel in the joy of their display.

That flower we plucked soon fades away and dies,
And, lost its fragrant beauty, gone for aye.
The joy it brought, ne'er to return again.
So passes by the youth of fool and wise.
While yet we laugh and sing, it flies away.
And leaves behind regrets, alas! how vain!

NEMO.

Hongkong, Aug. 7, 1917.

KONGMOON TROUBLES RECALLED.

An Interesting Insurance Claim.

An echo of the serious troubles which occurred last year at Kongmoon, when troops of General Ling Chai-kuang and of the Republican Army met in conflict, as the result of which there was much loss of life, not only among the soldiers but also civilians, was heard at the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz.

The case was one in which the Yung Fong Firm, of Kongmoon, suing the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Ltd., for the sum of \$570, being the loss sustained by plaintiff under a policy of fire insurance upon a house belonging to the plaintiff and insured with defendants under date of March 8, 1916.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. A. M. Pierson, of Messrs. Johnstone, Sicker and Master, conducted the defence.

The case was opened by Mr. Alabaster, who said the statement of claim was:—1.—By a policy of insurance dated March 8, 1916, made by defendants in consideration of premiums paid and to be paid to them by the plaintiff, the defendants insured the plaintiff against loss or damage by fire for the sum of \$500, on a dwelling house at Kongmoon, and known as No. 3, Sheung On Fong Street, the plaintiff being then, and at the time of the loss and damage, interested in the house to the amount insured therein. 2.—On April 20, 1916, the said house was destroyed by fire. 3.—The amount of the loss and damage is due from and payable by the defendants to plaintiff, and has not been paid. The plaintiff therefore claims the sum of \$500, the insured value of the premises.

The statement of defence, filed on July 4, 1917, was as follows:—It was provided in Clause 3 of the policy of insurance that the said policy should not under any circumstance cover loss or damage by fire occasioned by or in consequence of rebellion, insurrection, riot, civil commotion, hostilities or a military or usurped power whatsoever. 2. The defendants admit that on April 20, 1916, the plaintiff's house was destroyed by fire, but say that the fire was occasioned by or in consequence of rebellion, insurrection, riot, civil commotion, hostilities or a military or usurped power.

Mr. Alabaster went on to say that he could prove that the following were the facts that happened. By the Chinese calendar, on April 18, 1916, an attack was made on the troops in Kongmoon. He believed that General Ling Chai-kuang's forces were in Kongmoon and the Republican Army was attacking it; it might be that it was the other way about, but this point that was not very material. The attackers in the first instance gained the upper hand, but the defence were later reinforced and they drove out the attacking hosts. The whole of the disturbance had subsided in the forenoon of April 20. No firing took place during any of these disturbances, and certainly not any firing with which they were concerned in this action. As one might expect, during this trouble all the shops in the streets had their doors shut and barred, and people remained as much as possible indoors. On the evening of the 20th, there had been an electric light, because it had not been operating, and the assistant in a barber's shop lit a lamp to give some light in the premises. That lamp fell down, blazed, and set fire to the floor and surrounding furniture. The barber, who was at the back of the shop, which was closed, was attracted by the calling of his foki, and, running into the other compartment, he found the lamp blazing on the floor. After trying to put out the conflagration, though their efforts were unsuccessful, the men opened the door of the shop and ran into the street to raise an alarm. That fire spread and burnt a number of houses, the exact number of which he could not say just then, but at any rate they included the plaintiff's house. That was the story his witnesses

COMPANY REPORT.

Hongkong Steel Foundry Company, Ltd.

The report of the above Company, for presentation to the shareholders at the seventh ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the General Manager, on Wednesday, August 15 at 11.30 a.m., states:—

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation on Company's plant, machinery, launches and stock, is \$19,817.93. This amount, together with the sum of \$19,548.62 undistributed profit brought forward from last year, makes an available balance of \$39,366.55 which it is resolved to appropriate as follows:—

To place to Reserve Fund ... \$10,000.00
To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share ... \$7,808.00
To carry forward to credit of next year's account ... \$21,558.55
Auditor.—The accounts under review have been audited by Mr. C. Barnard Brown, A.C.A., who is eligible for re-appointment.

A Windfall of Lemons.

A chair coolie was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a number of lemons from a garden of 69, Robinson Road. His excuse was that they had blown down and that he picked them up. As the gardener did not appear, his Worship dismissed the case with a caution.

were prepared to tell, and, if that story was believed, it seemed to him that no question of civil commotion would arise. The fire was caused by the dropping of a lamp. As one might expect, an enquiry was held by the Chamber of Commerce which reported:—

Mr. Potter:—Reports of the Chamber of Commerce are not evidence.

Mr. Alabaster:—At least one company had paid, but this company refused to pay. I submit that the question may not arise, but it may be simpler to call evidence of the origin of the fire, and reserve the question of law until after.

Mr. Potter said that the facts were diametrically opposed to what Mr. Alabaster had said; and they would have to fight this case. They considered that this was an important matter. This plaintiff, who is a person residing in Kongmoon, came down to Hongkong to get \$500, but this was only part of claims for \$28,000 against 14 different companies. The attitude the defence was taking up was that they were assisting the plaintiff in fighting this case, inasmuch as they had not even asked for security for costs. They had not taken up the point that he did not comply with Section 9 and give them written notice in time. They had not attempted to take up all these technical points, so His Lordship must not take it that this Company had refused to pay because they wanted to evade liability. It was obviously of immense importance to these Companies, and it was just as obvious that in the present disturbed state of China no manager would dream of covering risks on ordinary premiums. There was the risk of burning and the risks of boats, or anything like that, and that was the reason why the action was being fought. The paltry \$500 was nothing, but the principle was of great importance, and that was why they were fighting the case.

His Lordship:—You remember the fire during the San Francisco earthquake? The British Companies there had a good defence, but finally they paid up, and their position was strengthened thereby.

Mr. Potter:—This is not an earthquake, my Lord. The case is likely to last for a day or two.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

T. B. Aldrich was a delightful American wit and our readers will enjoy his letter to an illegible correspondent. We are quoting from a recently published book of reminiscences. After explaining that he had mastered the date, which he knew, and guessed the signature, Aldrich goes on:—"There is a singular and perpetual charm in this letter of yours; it never grows old, it never loses its novelty. One can say to oneself every morning: 'There's that letter of Mowse's; I haven't read it yet. I think I'll take another shy at it to-day, and may be I shall be able in the course of a few years to make out what he means by those 't's' that look like 'w's' and those 'i's' that have no eye-brows.' Other letters are read and thrown away and forgotten, but yours are kept for ever unread. One of them will last a reasonable man a lifetime." Admiringly yours, T. B. Aldrich."

In Captain John Julius Jerrey de Knoop, whose will was proved recently at £172,870, one almost fails to recognize the Oxford bow of 1896-7. The crew of 1896 was one of the best ever put on the river, as rowing men will admit when the names are recalled: De Knoop, Philips, Sherwood, Barnell, Balfour Carr, Cram, and Gold. The race was also one of the most memorable on record. It was rowed on a very rough day. Cambridge had the best of the station, and at Chiswick Eyot by a length and a half. They passed Barnes Bridge a length to the good and ran into water even rougher than that Oxford had been battling against for most of the course. For a stroke or two they went all to pieces, and Gold—it was the first of his four years as stroke—came up on the inside with a wonderful spurt and won by 2.5th of a length. This was the first, if not the only occasion on which the boat leading at Barnes Bridge has not led at the finish.

Modern strikes, affecting tens of thousands of workers, contrast curiously with some of the earliest industrial disputes on record in this country—as, for instance, the strike of twenty-one journeymen shoemakers at Wimbob in 1538. The Manchester Guardian remarks that what the old-time strikers lacked in numbers, however, they seem to have made up in ferocity, for these same twenty-one, in summoning their masters to meet them and consider an increase of wages, gave warning against the introduction of blacklegs by declaring there should none come into the town "but we will have an haim or a legge of hym."

The use of mascots says the writer of Church Notes in the N. C. Daily News, has increased very considerably since the war began. In many cases they are little more than a badge or bond of union between the members of one company. In other cases there is a religious element in their use. In this connection it is interesting to notice that in times of great nervous tension people have always a tendency towards superstition for the relief of their minds. The Jews in Jerusalem at the time of the captivity of their brethren, and the Jews in Babylon towards the end of the captivity, were alike tempted to fall back on old superstitious practices. So also in Rome, superstitions were prevalent in the troubled times of the early empire, and in London the use of charms had a great revival during the plague of 1665. The explanation is that at such times the unknown factor in life is very prominent, and those do not know God rash to a benevolent mascot for their peace of mind. Those who believe in the good providence of a heavenly Father will feel a sense of shame in using a mascot. Yet as we have said there is a use in which so-called mascots are quite unobjectionable.

An esteemed doctor, remarks the Chicago Daily News, suggests work at the best care for humanity. Our contemporary adds:—"That's not a cure—that's a supplementary evidence."

VICTORIA THEATRE
ENTERPRISE.

Another Special-Pathé Serial.

Who is the "Shielding Shadow?" That is a question which Hongkong will soon be asking, for the Victoria Theatre is on Friday commencing to screen a mystery film which, has one of the most extraordinary and startling climaxes ever presented. The title of this picture is "The Shielding Shadow." The serial exploits of the house of Pathé scarcely need repetition in our columns. From the famous pioneer "Elsie" to the "Red Circle," "The Perils of Pauline" and "The Iron Claw" success was instantaneous, and Pathé serials quickly found their way into favour. There are no longer any doubtful queries as to whether the public want serials or not—they do! Pathé Freres are one of the firms who have answered that question, and their record leaves no room for doubt.

The latest exploit, "The Shielding Shadow," is a fifteen-episode mystery serial in which Miss Grace Darmond plays the leading role, supported by Ralph Kellard and Leon Barry. Perhaps its greatest attraction is its mysticism, for, apart from the usual thrilling and sensational adventures, there are constantly recurring inexplicable situations which maintain the interest as fever heat, and make one wish to see more of this extraordinary history. Those who see Episode 1 will certainly not be content until they have seen Episode 15. Miss Grace Darmond is the new serial heroine and plays with much distinction and charm. She is pretty, graceful and fearless; three perhaps rather necessary qualifications for a serial queen. She will undoubtedly catch the popular fancy, much as did her charming predecessor, Miss Pearl White, in the now famous "Iron Claw." Miss Darmond takes many risks, and shows that she is a thorough sportswoman. To have lived through fifteen episodes of "The Shielding Shadow," and come up smiling at the end, was no mean achievement, for the heroine has enough adventures for a dozen normal existences. As regards production, when we say that it is "Pathé's best," perhaps we have said all. The photography too, is remarkably clear and fine.

In Episode 1, entitled "Treasure Trove," we are introduced to the various characters in this extraordinary tale of love and adventure, or perhaps it would be more correct to place adventure first, for the love interest is the secondary consideration. Jerry Carson, an American novelist, while in the Bahamas, finds a message in a bottle washed up by the sea, signed by Eric Mathewson, recognised as a master of synthetic chemistry, stating that he had found a certain treasure on a South Atlantic rock, known as Raverger's Ledger. Against the wishes of his sweetheart, Leontine (Grace Darmond), Jerry starts out to seek this treasure. Leontine, meanwhile, is wooed by Sebastian Navarro, a South American. Episode 2, entitled "Into the Depths," has some extraordinary thrills. Jerry has been unjustly convicted of a murder charge, and on a prison ship hides in a cholera victim's coffin, and is buried at sea, managing, however, to free himself.

Jerry, in search of the treasure, finds the skeleton of the dead scientist, with three black pellets clamped in its honeycomb, a diary informing the finder that they contain power beyond the "dreams of all men." But as he reads, the tentacles of a huge octopus coil around him, and he is forced into the treacherous water. Sebastian and Leontine, who are now married, live in New York. Leontine has married him, but is his wife in name only. One night when he tries to force his attentions on her, "The Shielding Shadow" appears, two burning eyes and two ghastly looking hands, whose mysterious influence is felt throughout the story. Episode 7, entitled "The Awakening," has a thrilling balloon and parachute incident, the former catch-

FALL IN GERMAN
EXCHANGE.What Has Happened on the
Neutral Markets.

Paris, June 15.—What are the particular reasons for the rapid and continued decline in German and Austrian exchange, in Switzerland and in other neutral markets? After two years and seven months of war, 100 German marks, with par at 123.47 francs, had sunk by March 1 on the Geneva market to 82.20 francs. Geneva and Zurich represent as extensive dealings as now exist anywhere in German marks. On the 1st of May, the rate had gone to 79.35 francs. By June 1, it was 75.30; and now, after only two weeks' time, 100 marks are sold for 68 francs. That is, German money is exchanged in Switzerland with 44.90 per cent. loss on its par value.

The fall of the Austrian krona has proceeded with a like increasing speed: On the 1st of March, 100 kronen, worth 105 francs at par, were sold in Geneva for 51.25 francs; May 1, for 49.80 francs; June 1, for 43.35 francs; and now for 42 francs—that is, with a loss of 60 per cent. on par value. Switzerland has a common frontier with both Germany and Austria, and is one of the few countries with which the Central Empires can continue commerce. The commercial movement is reasonably active and the demand for each other's money should continue with it. The fall in German and Austrian exchange in Switzerland cannot therefore be attributed purely to commercial influences.

Germany has been trying to protect her exchange. Her Government has requisitioned all securities which were negotiable in or through Swiss markets, and has taken on itself all money remittances to Switzerland. Other measures have been taken by the German banks in connection with their correspondents in Switzerland, who are themselves often German. But since all these measures have been tried in vain, it is time to ask whether the fall in exchange is not almost entirely a measure of the fall in national credit.

Who is selling German marks in Switzerland at such a loss? First, there are the Swiss creditors of Germany. There can be no doubt they are realising their German paper; and, it may be said, the whole of it. They are doing so at a considerable loss to themselves, which indicates a strong conviction as to its value. It is not a sudden panic, but a gradual movement of distrust, spreading with increasing speed during many months. Even payment at better values in any near future period can scarcely have been thought likely by creditors who sold at such prices.

So far as concerns Austria, Swiss banks and investors in Austrian funds had nearly a year ago sufficient warning. Gold-bearing Austrian bonds—interest payable in gold—being printed on their face in both German and French—had their coupons paid to holders in paper money. It was a case of take it or leave it. At that time, the loss on Austrian exchange was about 40 per cent. It is 60 per cent. to-day.

Germany has but one recourse left to meet the situation, and Austria, it is believed, has not even that. It would be possible to use the Reichsbank's gold to produce a rise, at least temporary, in exchange. It would cost dear, in face of the growing distrust of the Swiss, and it might not succeed. It remains to be seen if it will be tried. The situation seems to be that financiers in neutral European markets have lost confidence in Austria and Germany being able to restore the solvency of their currencies at any near future date.

ing fire while in mid-air, and Leontine escaping by a miracle. In Episode 10, entitled, "The Disappearing Mantle," part of the mystery is explained but it is left until the fifteenth episode for the whole to be explained, and "Who? What? Where? Why?" "The Shielding Shadow," remains a query until the end.

HONGKONG MAN
WOUNDED.Captain F. A. Coleman Admitted
to Hospital.

The following cable has been received by Mr. Coleman, of Green Island Lighthouse, from the Secretary of State for War, telling of the wounding of the former's son in action:—

"Captain F. A. Coleman, Royal Flying Corps, 32 Squadron, admitted New Zealand Stationary Hospital, August sixth; gunshot wound forehead, and injury left arm, slight."

Captain Coleman, who is a Hongkong boy, left the Colony with the first contingent of volunteers. His many friends will hope for him a speedy recovery.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Nearly 300 M.P.'s on the Way.

Our Canton correspondent, writing under date of August 7, states:—

A wireless message has been received by Chan Fik-tsun from the Commander of the cruiser Ying-wei to the effect that he has left Woosung with his cruiser and is coming to Canton to join the independent squadron, hoping to arrive at Swatow on the 10th inst. General Luk Wing-ting has left Nanning, two battalions of his army having arrived at Shuibing, where General Luk will have his headquarters.

Admiral Cheng Pih-kwang made a speech at the reception given in his honour, in the course of which he said that the Navy must join with the Southern Provinces until true Republicanism is gained. The power in the new Republic must be vested in the people, and not, as in the Peking Government, in a few deceptive persons who are serving the Monarchy under the guise of Republicanism.

Two hundred and eighty Parliamentary members are due to arrive in Canton to-morrow by a China Merchants steamer. Their expenses to Canton will be borne by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

In order to avoid foreign criticism, the Provincial Authority has requested the Canton monopolists not to permit gambling dens along the Bund, while all such houses must be closed at midnight.

SQUABLE OVER LOCKS.

Four Women in an Assault Case.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, Mrs. Everest, formerly living at 53, Pokfulam Road, and now living in Bonham Road, summoned three Chinese women for assault, and also for behaving in a disorderly manner towards her. One of the women had taken out a cross-suit against Mrs. Everest for assault.

The story of the case was that some time ago Mrs. Everest lived at 53, Pokfulam Road, on the ground floor, the first floor being occupied by the Chinese. When she moved to Bonham Road, she took off the patent lock from the door, but the carpenter doing the work said that the Chinese would not let him take off the patent lock from the front door. The following day she went to the house and the carpenter was trying to take the lock off. There was a crowd of Chinese in the passage and on the stairs shouting and swearing at him. The lock has been given to Mrs. Everest by a previous occupier, who had had it put on. There was another lock and bolt on the door.

Mrs. Everest's story to Mr. Dyer Ball was that she was pushed along the passage and out of the front door, that she was otherwise assaulted and that she was very much awestruck. She had every right to go back to the house because she had not given up the keys. She had had to go to see Dr. Hapton after the assault.

The Chinese women denied that they assaulted Mrs. Everest and the first defendant, who is the mistress of the house, said that she was assaulted, and "Who? What? Where? Why?" "The Shielding Shadow," remains a query until the end.

After hearing further evidence, the case was adjourned until Friday.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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An ideal summer beverage
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A WAR LETTER.

Outspoken Words by Hongkong
Man.

During the past few days news has been received in the Colony from Mr. James P. Gibson, who was well-known here as the Chief Officer of the s.s. Kintner, of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company, and who is now doing patrol work in the North Sea.

In the course of his letter, he says:—"Well, the winter is over and no one is sorry. It just about corseped me. Cold; my word I never felt anything like it, and then again the weather in the North Sea was something rotten. No sign of fine weather until the 1st of this month. Well, what about this blessed war? I'm afraid it's a long way from the finish yet, and I'm sure that we are in for another winter of it. We are kept busy. I never thought that I should work so hard in my life. If I ever get back to a deck chair and a snooze under an awning I'll enjoy it."

What has become of the Germans on the Shamen? Surely they have turned them off now that China is up against them. By the way, are they keeping all the square-heads on at Home? My word if ever a blooming German tries to walk on the same sidewalk as this chicken, there is sure going to be trouble. I am sorry to hear of all the good fellows dying out there. I hope the good Lord will spare me to see the finish of the square-heads and then I could die happy. It's a shame that strikes are still going on at Home. It's the engineers now. The fact is that the Government is still too soft with them. But the people who really ought to be shot off are the so-called conscientious objectors. Cowards, is the word. Such a breed ought to be wiped out. How about the chaps who come home from Hongkong? I suppose a lot of them have 'gone West'.

A chum of mine from Shanghai, at the same game as myself, went last week, after being two years at it. I think that things will brighten up soon. A lot of changes have been made at the Admiralty, and the brains of the Navy are at work at last. It's all very well for the man in the street to shout about the Navy. But he is only spouting about what he knows nothing of. Where should we be if it wasn't for the Navy? And mind you, it could do with being as large again."

The writer concluded by sending his regards to all his old friends in Hongkong.

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TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

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By order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1917.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

IN ACCORDANCE with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association of the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY 21st instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant BOTH DAYS inclusive.

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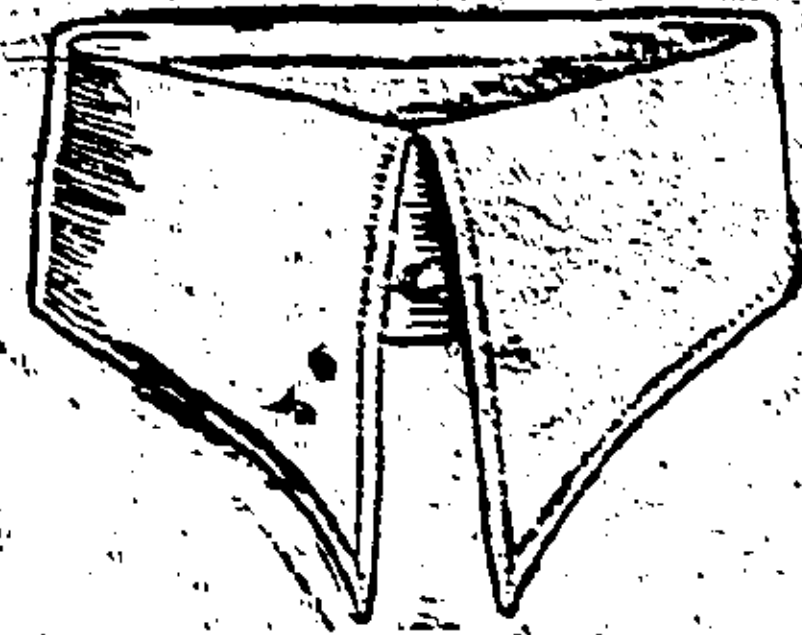


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NOTICES.

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				SPRING	NEAPS
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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	300'	27' 6" and 27' 0" beam	27'	27' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	300'	27' 6"	27'	27' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	300'	27' 6"	27'	27' 6"	
Private Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	150'	15'	15'	15'	
Private Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	150'	15'	15'	15'	
SHANGHAI					
Competition Dock	400'	30'	30'	30'	
Private Dock	200'	20'	20'	20'	
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LOST.

(By F. J. Sleath.)

The No-Man-Land under the most favourable conditions is not a pleasure ground. Little sparks of laughter light the gloom which surrounds it when recollection wanders back to some boyish escapade which contrived the whole line despite the danger of uncontrolled mirth attracting the spite of the German guns, but in the mind of the patrol it forms a setting for some of the most haunting memory pictures in the gallery of his experience, pictures of courage and self-sacrifice certainly, but horror pictures also, and some of fear, and discomfort, and filth unutterable. Winter brings its cold and rain and mud, and summer its bright moonlight at night of a visibility almost rivalling that of daytime, but winter or summer alike ever, that slimy expanse of disrupted nature stretches between the lines, where the daylight chases away the living; and the darkness brings out only the lonely patroller, and the creature of the wild who fight each other for the refuse cast out of the trenches, or sink away from the struggle to feed on, and finally house themselves in, the bodies of those who have fallen, where no comrades could give them a decent burial. Only the call of duty sends men out into this Hades, and though experience creates a perspective which transforms the horrible into the commonplace, and the spice of danger appeals to the sporting instincts of the British soldier as strongly as the lure of the gaming tables to the gambler, the life of the patroller is a continuous series of crises from disaster in the midst of most depressing circumstances. And no amount of experience can stay the instinctive shudder of the most veteran patroller when the mists of Flanders rise from the fens and flood the areas and spread over the land. Those who have experienced the eerie sensation that comes to one lost in a fog in some unfamiliar town or stretch of countryside may readily picture the predicament of a British soldier lost in the fog in the No-Man-Land.

When he left his own lines the night had been misty, but there was light enough to suit his purpose; and then the fog had thickened and walled everything off in impenetrable blackness. He had come alone, for his object was such that where one man might succeed a body of men would fail from their very numbers, and when he realised his danger he lay between the first two lines of the German defence system. Somewhere in front of him was the enemy fire trench; behind him stretched a row of mine craters; the intervals between which were blocked by the German machine gun posts. To traverse this line, considered as a natural obstacle line, and by daylight, would have been an operation requiring a certain amount of discrimination on the part of the person attempting it; to get through at night-time in the face of hostile observation was a very fine achievement; to get back again from the unfamiliar side and in a fog in which one could not see the palm of the outstretched hand, was a task which might well appal the stoutest heart; yet get through he must or daylight and the lifting fog would leave him at the mercy of the German snipers. It is typical of the British soldier that the thought of surrendering himself never entered the officer's mind. Nor are his comrades a whit different from him in this respect, though the sight of a German crawling into the British lines to give himself up by no means an uncommon one.

If you are roused from sleep in a darkened room you guide yourself by the touch of some solid object. If you rise in a panic you rush blindly forward bruising yourself on every obstacle in your way. The alternatives facing the officer were very similar. At the first realisation of the dangers of his position a blind unreasoning terror filled his soul for an instant succeeded by a more definite dread of the fog and the

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The water return for the past month shows a very satisfactory state of affairs, practically all the reservoirs in the Colony, which last month were very low, being level with overflow. In the City and Bill District Water Works Level, the reservoirs contain no fewer than 1,279.09 million gallons, compared with 768.76 in 1916. At Kowloon the water in storage is precisely the same as last year—352.50 million gallons, the water in the reservoir there being level with overflow.

darkness, which numbed his every faculty till he felt utterly powerless from sheer physical sickness. But this feeling passed almost immediately, and all the experience which he had gained during his sniping career came to his aid in mapping out a course to safety. Crawling forward cautiously he came on the German wire. This provided a "solid object" to guide him, and carefully following the line of the entanglements he struck the communication trench leading out to one of the German bombing posts. Keeping under shelter of the parapet he pushed slowly forward till he could hear the Germans talking in the bombing posts a few yards away, and then turning to the left he felt for the crater rim, and having found it he silently lowered himself over the edge. With his arms extended over the solid ground at the top of the crater and his feet digging for a hold in the crumbling sides he painfully worked his way round the bombing post. Below was the deep black water of the crater. Should he fall the loose earthen walls would keep him a prisoner till he was drowned. Above his head were enemies who if they discovered him would be only too ready to thrust him down to the death below; but he was not deterred, even though the noise of the dislodged earth which marked his passage falling on the water sounded like thunder to his strained ears; and presently he lay exhausted on the other side of the bombing post. Certainly the experience of our patrollers does not give them a very high regard for the soldierlike qualities of the average German sentry.

But though he had passed the German bombing posts his labour was not over. He had still to find the trenches of his own battalion, as the risks of being shot down by sentries who did not recognise him were too great to allow him to attempt to enter the lines of another regiment. Taking his bearings as well as he could he plunged boldly forward; but the No-Man-Land was of broad extent here, and without a familiar landmark to guide him he wandered in the darkness. Once he struck the point of a small German sentry, and it was only his knowledge of the appearance of the enemy which saved him from entering the German trench; and another time he made the British line only to be fired at by a watchful sentry, and he had to slip back into the fog and seek shelter from a searching machine gun. Again the guttural tones of German voices warned him that he was approaching an enemy bombing post, and again he changed his direction, only to find himself in some totally strange locality. It was many hours since he had started on his patrol, and exhaustion was fast settling down upon him. Strange shapes danced before him as his tired eyes tried to pierce the shadows, and with a curious thrill he recognised them as the spectres which his childhood fancy had been wont to picture in the darkness. Ever and anon a stray bullet would crack past, but every feeling of fear had long since left him, and any German he had met that night would have received short shrift at his hands. He was just on the point of seeking some place where he could lie hid during the coming day when someone started to whistle softly quite close to him. It was one of his own sentries whilsting his regimental march. A few minutes later he had regained his own trench, and in the light of day the memory of the night of terror slipped into its proper perspective in the limbo of his experience.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN COMMISSION URGED.

Plan to Supersede Dangers of Diplomatic Bargaining.

According to Mr. Alcan Hirsch, a consulting chemical engineer of New York, who was invited by the Japanese Government to superintend the construction and first operation of the Japan Dyestuffs Manufacturing Company, which is subsidised by the Government, the appointment of a joint commission to examine into Japanese-American problems has been much discussed in the Orient, and the desirability of the appointment of such a commission has been called to the attention of both the Japanese and American Governments by citizens of each country interested in the maintenance of peace.

Dr. Hirsch, who spent some time in Japan, in connection with Government subsidised dye works, laid emphasis on two factors toward a better understanding between Japan and this country. These factors were the inauguration of better and cheaper cable and wireless communication between the two countries, and an arrangement to adjust difficulties not by diplomatic bargaining, but by mutual agreement after the report of a joint international commission.

"The first thing that should be done in the promotion of international friendship with Japan," said Dr. Hirsch, "is the creation of a direct news service between this country and Japan. While the distance from San Francisco to Yokohama is greater than from Sayville to Berlin, a large news service could be installed, provided a low press rate were obtained."

"At present not more than twenty words a day of news are sent direct to Japan from the United States, for come here from Japan, because the cable rate between Tokyo and New York is \$1.33 a word, including the address and signature. The news is handled by exchange agencies, and control of it is not in the United States Government at all. The result of this situation is that unfavorable news, tending to aggravate ill-feeling between the two nations, is invariably cabled, whereas news of a favourable nature rarely arrives."

"Every time the Idaho Legislature says the Japanese should not own land in that State, or an appropriation is made for a battleship, the item is published on the first page of Japanese newspapers."

"It may be of interest to you to know that the problem of international communications with Japan is now being worked upon. Chinese and Japanese newspapers are now being investigated, and the possible market for a direct news service between this country and the Orient is being canvassed."

"To solve any international problems involving this country and Japan, the two peoples must get to know each other. In my experience, I have found that the racial similarities between the two peoples were greater and more important than their dissimilarities."

"The method of the international commission was used in the matter of the building of dye works, and there is no reason why it should not be applied to all the problems that confront the two nations jointly. I have discussed the appointment of a joint international commission with high officers of the Japanese Government, and know that they think favourably of the idea. The time for the old methods of diplomatic bargaining has passed. Certain problems exist which should be studied by a joint commission, reported on, and then set at rest by mutual concession and agreement."

"It is felt that any overtures toward the creation of an international commission should come from this country. Japan feels that any request on her part in war time is likely to be misunderstood. The Japanese feel that the situation is delicate, and that there must not be a wrong interpretation put upon requests they may make."

"As to the constitution of the commission, if it is created, the Western States, in which most of the disharmony with national

ties affecting immigration of Japanese has occurred, must be represented and made to participate in the execution of the plan.

"In the matter of immigration to his country, the Japanese would not recognise anything officially which would brand them as inferior. They want to be treated like other human beings. They realise, however, that there is a problem."

"Organised labour in this country would not stand for unrestricted immigration without some method of distribution. On the other hand, labour has become scarce in Japan, and the Japanese Government no longer favours uncontrolled emigration of its nationals. The price of labour in Japan has risen 300 per cent. in the last four years, and Japan realises the value of labour as a national asset."

"Japan has taken a lesson from this country in her attitude toward China from the relation of the United States to Mexico. It must not be forgotten, however, that Japan is dependent upon China for her supplies of iron and coal, in a way that we are not dependent upon Mexico. Furthermore, China is one of Japan's best customers. These circumstances must be considered in determining our Far Eastern policy."

"It is a fact that we have at times done things which did not contribute to a better friendship between the two nations. We have sent old-fashioned machinery to Japan, in the belief that it was a backward country. Now, Japan is very modern. She wants the best of everything, and is willing to pay for it. The Japanese do not want to be considered backward, nor to have advantage taken of their inexperience."

"They are occasionally spoken of as imitative. This is one consequence of their having absorbed in fifty years a civilisation which it took the Western world a thousand years to develop. But I have found them creative, scientifically. One instance I recall especially. They used a very expensive chemical in one of the processes in the dye works. Out of the waste products of that process they produced a pigment which was more valuable than the original chemical used. In no other country that I know of has a similar use of the waste of that process been made."

"In conclusion may I emphasise the importance of direct news transmission between the two countries by a story of our relations with South America. Two years ago, when the difficulties with Mexico were at their height, we had the same difficulties in communicating with South America as we have now with Japan. The press rates were very high, and news went to South America via Europe. South America was nervous about our intentions with regard to Mexico. The jingoism accused us of imperialistic intentions and a purpose to force our way through Mexico to the Panama Canal."

"There was an investigation at the time which resulted in lowering the press rate on news messages to one-quarter the original rates. The first news by the new service was the President's order mobilising the militia on the Mexican border. With the news went a skeleton editorial saying that we had 'an intention of conquering or invading Mexico,' not merely of policing the border."

"The most influential newspaper in South America next day published an editorial setting forth the facts, and the following day the whole of the President's message was published. If that news had gone to South America via Europe, it is easy to see what serious misunderstandings might have arisen. The news might easily have gotten abroad in South America that President Wilson had ordered the militia to invade Mexico."

"As to a joint international commission, it would consider problems in time of peace before the people were surcharged with emotion and passion. It would attempt to work out a policy for solving these problems. It would work by mutual agreement and arbitration. I think that the creation of the commission is of the utmost importance, as the amicable settlement of the problem between the two nations involves the happiness and welfare of millions of people."

NEW ORDERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

"Empire" and "Companions of Honour."

In recognition of the manifold services, voluntary and other, that have been rendered both by British subjects and by their allies in connection with war, the King (it is officially announced) has been pleased to institute two Orders, the first lists of which are now in the course of preparation and will shortly be issued to the press.

The first of these is an Order of Knighthood, to be styled "The Order of the British Empire," and to be conferred—as the title indicates—for services rendered to the Empire whether at home or abroad. This Order will follow in most respects the precedents of other orders of knighthood, but it will consist of five classes, and will be given to women as well as men.

The first two classes will in the case of men carry the honour of knighthood, and in the case of women the privilege of prefixing the title "Dame" to their names.

The second Order, which will be closely restricted in numbers, will be entitled the "Order of the Companions of Honour," and will consist of one class only, to which women will be eligible equally with men. The Order will carry with it no title or precedence, and will be conferred upon a limited number of persons for whom this special distinction seems to be the most appropriate form of recognition, constituting as it will an honour dissociated either from the acceptance of title or the classification of merit.

Both Orders, though created in connection with the war, will doubtless survive it, inasmuch as they will be found to fill an important gap in the hierarchy of awards of honour for public services at the hands of the Sovereign.

The King has appointed his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be Grand Master of the Order, and a king of arms, registrar and secretary, and gentleman usher of the purple robe will be appointed to attend to the service of the Order.

The five classes of the Order are as follows:—

- Men
1. Knights Grand Cross (G.B.E.).
 2. Knights Commanders (K.B.E.).
 3. Commanders (C.B.E.).
 4. Officers (O.B.E.).
 5. Members (M.B.E.).

- Women
1. Dames Grand Cross (G.B.E.).
 2. Dames Commanders (D.B.E.).
 3. Commanders (C.B.E.).
 4. Officers (O.B.E.).
 5. Members (M.B.E.).

The badge of the Order worn by the members of the first, second, and third classes takes the shape of a silver gilt cross, enamelled pearl grey, in the centre of which in a circle enamelled crimson is a representation of Britannia seated. The circle contains the motto of the Order, "For God and the Empire." The star worn by members of the first two classes is an eight-pointed silver star, centre of which bears the same device as the badge.

The treatment to the badge for the fourth class is similar to that of the first, second, and third classes except that it is smaller and is not enamelled. In the case of the fifth class the badge is of silver instead of silver gilt. A silver medal of the Order has been struck and will be awarded to those persons, not being members of the Order, whose services to the Empire warrant such recognition.

As in the case of the other Orders, the members will have the privilege of placing the initials above indicated after their names. The Chancery of the Order will be at the Central Chancery of the Order of Knighthood, St. James's Palace.

A War Shrine.

Cardinal Bourne dedicated a war shrine in Ashley-place, Westminster, erected by the workers at the Catholic Women's League Hat close by, in which over 25,000 men have slept since it was opened a year ago.

AMERICA'S ENTRY.

How the War Came to America.

Following the example of the European nations as each has entered the war, the Government of the United States, through its Committee on Public Information, recently published an official explanation of its motives and purposes as a belligerent. For the most part, in the case of other nations the official documents have been the republication, with or without annotations, of communications, correspondence, and the like—what might be called evidence in the case. This differs from the other in that, instead of being a collection of official documents or the promulgation of a Government decree or announcement in the ordinary legal form, it has the characteristics of a well-written magazine article and bears the journalistic title, "How the War Came to America." It is easy to read, it is cleverly arranged and phrased, it puts the case so that the reader who is not very well acquainted with international affairs—and that means ninety-nine readers out of a hundred—will find it understandable and persuasive. It has not, strange to say, been generally printed in full by the newspapers. It is a document that ought to be easily obtainable. It should be available, as every other official document ought to be, by application to any postmaster.

The foundation for the Government's defence of its course since July, 1914, is made in a statement of the three policies which this Nation has regarded as of capital importance, worthy of defence at all costs: First, the Monroe Doctrine, which is described as making the Western Hemisphere safe for democracy, with its corollary that we would not intervene in European quarrels; second, an observance of the just freedom of the seas; and, third, the judicial settlement of international disputes. Thus, while we kept aloof from European politics, we insisted on the rights of our maritime commerce throughout the world and made it clear that we were interested in forestalling wars in the world.

With this preface, the document begins by a confession that when the world war broke out the American Government was taken by surprise. The mind of the President, it is confessed, and the minds of most Americans, it is claimed, "were not prepared to take sides in such a conflict." The number of Americans who saw the significance of the war is, we believe, rather underestimated in this document, and was at the time underestimated by the Administration. It is clear from this official document that the President and his counsellors had to await events before they knew what this struggle was about. The passages that describe this mental unpreparedness for a world event which thousands of students of international affairs had foreseen form, perhaps, the most illuminating portion of the whole document.

The document proceeds to rehearse the events that taught the Nation its lesson—the invasion of Belgium, the succession of submarine outrages, the reiterated instances of German perfidy—as well as President Wilson's patience, his repeated communications to Germany, and his willingness to continue in amicable relations with the German Government during all these months. This is familiar, but what is perhaps not so familiar is the interpretation of the President's peace note last winter. This is that the Government had reason to believe that Germany was about to reinstitute the ruthless submarine attacks on merchant vessels which it had professed to abandon. Realising that a recurrence of such attacks on a large scale would be likely to draw us into war, the President made an attempt to bring the war to a close before ruthlessness should reign again. He therefore determined to ask the belligerents to state their terms of peace; but before he had completed the preparation of his request the German Government anticipated it by its proposal of negotiations. It was then that the President asked that terms be stated. "The German reply was drastic," says this official American document, "never negotiable."

Later and familiar events leading to the declaration of war are rehearsed, and what to many readers will seem like a frank confession is made of the final discovery that the German Government was not to be trusted. It is after the opening of 1917 that the Government is represented as recognising that diplomacy had failed and that "it would have been the holiest pretence to maintain relations." In the minds of many Americans the maintenance of friendly relations with Germany for two years and a half had already been "the holiest pretence."

The final delay in the declaration of war is explained by the fact that "the German Ambassador on his departure had begged that no irrevocable decision should be taken until he had had the chance to make one final plea for peace to his sovereign." The success of the German Government in securing delay highly profitable to itself is here shown to have been made possible by the American Government's keeping a vain hope alive week after week while democracy was spending its blood in desperate resistance to German aggression.

"How the War Came to America" certainly acquiesces in the least suspicion of craft or astuteness. It is a record of continued willingness to believe the incredible, to treat the perfidious, and to hope for the impossible. Perhaps the continued delay here recorded may ultimately prove to be worth while to America, if not to the world, if it has succeeded in impressing upon the American people the fact that the enemy, which they are now fighting is one that can never be trusted, one with whom they can never negotiate.

KAISER IN AIR ATTACK.

Narrow Escape at Ghent.

Amsterdam, June 9.—The Kaiser and Marshal von Hindenburg narrowly escaped death on Whit Monday evening during the air attack on St. Pieter's Station, Ghent. On that evening, at 8.45, German time, gun and machine-gun fire alarmed the population; then a squadron of airmen appeared above the city and bomb explosions were soon heard. St. Pieter's Station, says the *Telegraaf* frontier correspondent, was "one of the air-men's objectives, and the Kaiser, Hindenburg, and a number of high officers, were in one of the waiting rooms. Some moments of intense excitement and anxiety followed. Bombs fell on the station premises and in the neighbouring streets. Some soldiers standing on guard before the train were wounded and five others, not 200 yards from the station, were killed. Othersoldiers were wounded by a bomb which fell near the Leopold Barracks, called by the Germans the Kaiser Wilhelm Barracks. The Kaiser and Hindenburg and the Staff were, however, uninjured."

In a simultaneous attack on St. Denis Westrem, two airmen and three guards were killed and two sheds destroyed, and there were many wounded. Panic prevailed at Ghent.

This is the second occasion, so far as is known, that the Kaiser has been pursued by airmen in Flanders. The first was at Thieul on November 1, 1914.

Another report from the frontier says that during the recent air attack which destroyed a large gas holder at Ghent 14 Germans were killed and over 20 wounded.

while the prompt response of the Entente Powers "was frank and in harmony with our principal purpose." And then comes in the document an explanation of the President's phrase "peace without victory," though the phrase itself we do not see quoted. The German reply, no less this document, had the tone of a conqueror; it "sought a peace based on victory." At this juncture the President read his address to the Senate (in which the phrase "peace without victory" was used) which outlined a peace that (to quote the words of the Committee on Public Information) "was not that of a victorious emperor, . . . not the peace of Caesar. It was in behalf of all the world, and it was a Peace of the People."

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The British Trade Corporation. The Board of Trade has issued a White Paper containing the form of declaration in regard to the charter of the British Trade Corporation. The form of declaration is in the following terms:—The British Trade Corporation hereby declares that it has sought and accepted the charter on the footing that, according to the true intent and meaning of the charter, the following are the provisions thereof, namely:—That the fundamental object of which the charter has been granted is the giving of financial assistance to British traders and manufacturers, especially in connection with overseas trade, and that the Corporation is under obligation to give full effect to such object, and will be accessible to the business public for the purpose of consultation and otherwise. That the Corporation is not intended to be nor will it operate as a competing contractor, merchant, or trader, and that its enterprise shall be directed to the furtherance of its aforesaid fundamental object. That the powers and privileges given to the Corporation by the charter are intended to be and are the machinery by which the Corporation will effectuate its said fundamental object, and will be exercised for the purpose as a means of and with a view to the carrying out or furtherance of the same, or so as to enable the Corporation to deal with situations arising by reason or in consequence of such carrying out or furtherance. That nothing in the charter has the effect of conferring any exclusive privilege on the Corporation as regards access to Government information, or of placing it in any preferential position as regards the representation of British trade or finance, or of conferring upon it the right of acting as agent of the Government except upon appointment in each case, or of excluding the Government from selecting other agents.

An Example for China.

China could do much worse than take a leaf out of India's book in regard to the furnishing of commercial intelligence, says the N. C. Daily News. The Commercial Intelligence Department, India, was founded in 1905 under the control of a Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. Its primary object was the supply to the public of such information as would stimulate Indian trade development. As now constituted the Department serves the purpose of a Central Bureau at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and disseminated to the public and from which replies are posted to inquiries by business men on commercial matters. It is situated at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, the headquarters of the Director-General. The information collected by the Department and intended for general publication is printed in its weekly official organ, the Indian Trade Journal. The Department is always glad to answer any inquiries regarding imports of any articles into India, exports from India, production of staples, prices, wages, rail and river borne trade, and any inquiries of a trade nature in which statistics are wanted. It is always ready to put any firm on its mailing list for gratis copies of the forecasts on rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, indigo, and sugar-cane. Since the outbreak of war the Department has increased to a very great extent this part of the work, i.e., of supplying merchants and manufacturers with information. Firms may also have in the third week of every month a return of the imports and exports in which they are interested (the Monthly Trade Accounts, post free, Rs. 7-8 per annum). Other reports of interest to the trade are those on tea production, coal production and consumption, the Review of Trade, etc. A Commercial Museum has been organized as a part of the Commercial Intelligence Department with the object of bringing together purchasers and suppliers of Indian manufactures. An Inquiry Office is attached to the Museum, which is also located at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta,

and is open on week days from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. The Library belonging to the Commercial Intelligence Department will shortly be extended, reorganized, and placed at the disposal of the public. Inquirers will then in many cases be able to study for themselves technical books and other works of reference not at present generally available. Department of Statistics.—This was originally created in 1895 and in 1914 was re-created and re-organized. It is officially under the Department of Commerce and Industry, but comprises and publishes reports and returns under the orders of other executive departments. It is divided into two main divisions, each under a Superintendent, the whole being under the Director of Statistics, Mr. G. Findlay Shiras, 1, Council Street, Calcutta.

Canada's Growing Trade With The States.

Montreal mail advices say:—Each successive month the figures of Canada's trade with the United States grow more impressive. For the 12 months ended February, 1917, the imports of merchandise from the United States amounted to \$37,189,592, or 78 per cent. of the grand total of imports, as against \$50,833,831, or 72 per cent. of the total in the corresponding period of 1915-16, and \$32,338,831, or 84 per cent. in 1914-15. Also in the year ended February, 1914, Canada's purchases from the United States represented approximately 84 per cent. of the whole amount imported. With the preoccupation of the European countries in the war the United States became almost the sole source of supply, the Dominion now procuring practically four-fifths of her requirements there. The United Kingdom in 1917 sent to Canada goods to the value of \$20,912,984, and apart from the British West Indies no other country appears in the list for as much as \$10,000,000. On the other hand, as regards exports, the military requirements of the Allies have naturally necessitated the shipment of an increasingly large proportion to British ports. In the 12 months to February, 1917, Canada's exports to the United Kingdom barely exceeded the exports to the United States, whereas in 1917 the shipments to Britain were almost three times as large as the shipments to the United States. In 1915 Great Britain took about 50 per cent., as against 47 per cent. taken by the United States, and in 1917 Britain's proportion had risen to 66 per cent., while that of the United States had fallen to 25 per cent. The total trade of the Dominion rose from \$859,000,000 in 1915 to \$1,922,000,000 in 1917. It is well known that much of the merchandise purchased by Canada in the United States consists of raw materials, machinery, etc., for the munition industry, and that the great rise in exports has been due to shipments of agricultural products at rising prices and of shells, &c., for the Allied armies. An expert of the Munitions Board the other day stated that many of the industries now operated in connection with shell making would be permanently established in the Dominion—their output being diverted to peaceful uses. Thus it may be the case that the enlargement of Canada's purchases of merchandise in United States markets will prove to be more or less a permanent feature. Ordinarily the exchange problems connected with Canada's one-sided trade as between the United States and Britain do not occasion difficulty. Prior to the war Canada's surplus exports to the mother country, along with proceeds of new securities sold there, were much more than sufficient to provide for interest dividend payments due to London, consequently the large trade balances due to Americans were settled through sterling exchange negotiated by the Canadian banks in New York. Now the situation is more complicated, although Canada's excess of imports has been turned into a handsome export surplus. Last year, for example, the export surplus exceeded \$300,000,000; but against a

considerable part of this it has not yet been possible to negotiate exchange in New York—for the reason that Canada took in settlement British Treasury bills which are not yet finally matured. At the same time it is to be observed that issues of Canadian securities in London have ceased since the war; and, while the United States has taken a large amount of Canada's bonds, Washington's new war loans have temporarily stopped the market for further private issues. Perhaps Canada will receive before long an official loan which will serve the purposes ordinarily served by issues made in the market.

Electric Power at Home.

The Board of Trade are in favour of linking up the great electrical undertakings in the country, municipal and private, in order to economize in the production and distribution of electricity. They have appointed more than one advisory committee of experts, and intend to proceed rapidly with a co-ordinating scheme. The country for this purpose will probably be divided up into seven or more areas, and it is in contemplation that more large generating stations should be built to be linked to sub-stations for distribution. At present there are many small generating stations, which, from the national point of view, are not economical. The Board of Trade proposes to bring the various interests together with a view to promoting such arrangements, but I understand that there is no intention of forming one big syndicate or of superseding the local authorities. In specific areas it is hoped, however, that the local authorities and private companies may federate themselves. There is no reason, apparently, why the various local authorities in London should not formulate their own scheme of federation. In Manchester and other centres co-ordination has already been urged. In the House of Commons recently Mr. Tyeen Wilson, M.P., and Mr. Arnold Ward, M.P., asked questions as to the alleged inadequate representation of the local authorities on the Board of Trade Advisory Committee, and Mr. George Roberts, M.P., stated that he had advised an increase in their representation. None the less some of the local authorities are uneasy, and do not understand what is in contemplation. The production of electricity in bulk is regarded in Ministerial circles as one of the great after-the-war problems, and if it is made clear that the present Board of Trade scheme of co-ordination is an interim measure, their present anxieties will probably be diminished.—Daily News.

British Trade with Morocco.

F.M. Consul at Casablanca (Mr. H. L. Babine) has forwarded the following information concerning the commercial situation in the French zone of Morocco, which has been furnished to him by a member of a British firm established in that town:—Economic development on an unprecedented scale has taken place in the French zone of Morocco during the last two years and a-half.

Splendid roads have been made between all the principal towns and, where formerly only tracks existed, real roads are being, in many cases have already been, laid down to connect the principal centres of trade in the interior. Railway routes have been agreed upon, and a commission is at present mapping out the actual tracks. The ports have also come in for their share of attention; light-houses have been erected, and others are in course of erection, all along the coast. The Government has bestowed special attention upon improving the town of Casablanca. The improvements effected, or about to be effected, consist of a water supply for the inhabitants; the installation of electric light in the streets and in most of the dwelling houses in the European quarter; the formation of a really fine square named the Place de France. A fifty years' concession for the exploitation of a tramway system has been granted to a French company; it is expected that work will shortly be commenced on the main route, and that in five years' time the town and suburbs will be connected by a complete network of lines. Sanitary questions have also received careful consideration. The opportunities that exist for British trade in the French zone of Morocco have never been greater than they are at present. British trade has not only held its own, but, in spite of the many handicaps occasioned by a state of war, has increased in volume since the outbreak of hostilities. Two main factors make for a better outlook for the future: First, a British Chamber of Commerce has come into being; and second, and still more important, the Bank of British West Africa, realising the possibilities for British trade, has opened branches at Tangier, Casablanca and Marseilles. While it is not possible to draw up an exhaustive list of British goods for which openings exist in the French zone of Morocco, it may be said that certain United Kingdom goods are always in demand, such as cottons, candles, better-class hardware, furniture, jewellery, stationery, certain makes of preserves, sweets, biscuits, &c. In addition, the following may be mentioned:—Coal and briquettes, cheap hardware (a line for which the Germans used to cater with no small degree of success), glassware, cotton-seed oil, cement (N.B. British cement is preferred, but it must be able to compete as regards price), and woollen goods. After the war there will, it is anticipated, be a demand for various kinds of machinery and motor cars. Agents can be appointed on the spot to push certain lines, but the difficulty of finding agents fulfilling at one and the same time the desirable qualities of being suitable and willing is almost insurmountable, and it is suggested that British firms wishing to do business in markets of the French zone of Morocco should be directly represented there; that is to say, they ought to send out their own representatives. Until this is realized and put into practice British trade is unlikely to make further headway in the country.

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S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. & sa. \$635

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons sa. \$325

North China n. \$140

Unions sa. \$325

Yangtzes b. ex 73 \$105

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$143

H. K. Fires b. \$305

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$55

Steamboats n. \$18

Indos (Def.) n. \$104

Indos (Pref.) n. \$40

Shells b. 120/-

Ferries n. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$96

Malabous n. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. \$46

Langkats b. \$15

Raubas b. \$260

Tronohs n. \$256

Urais n. \$32/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$754

Kowloon Docks sa. \$117

Shai Docks b. \$78

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals s. \$95

H. K. Hotels b. \$99

Land Invest. n. \$91

H'phreys Est. b. \$6.25

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands sa. \$1.80

West Points b. \$69

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. \$1,624

Kung Yiks b. \$1.151

Shai Cottons b. \$1.184

Yangtzeppos n. \$1.575

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$7

China Light & P. n. \$4.50

Providents n. \$7.90

Dairy Farms n. \$23

Green Islands n. \$7.35

H. K. Electric b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151

Ropes sa. \$97

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level n. \$6.40

Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.10

Trams, Peak, new n. \$10.00

Laundries b. \$3.40

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons b. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$39

CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY AUGUST 8, 1917.

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SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/8

30 d/s 2/8 1/16

60 d/s 2/8 3/16

4 m/s 2/8 5/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 113 1/2

T/T Japan 124

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 63 1/2

co & New York

T/T Java 151 1/2

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 3.69

Demand, Paris 3.69 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/8 1/2

4 m/s. D/P 2/9

6 m/s. L/C 2/9 1/4

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/9 1/2

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 64 1/2

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 3.82

8 m/s. France 3.87

Demand, Germany 3.87

Demand, New York 63 1/2

T/T Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 124

Demand, Singapore 113 1/2

On Haiphong 43 1/2 prem.

On Saigon 41 1/2 prem.

On Bangkok 57 1/2

Sovereign 7.45 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 43.60

Bar Silver, per oz. 41 1/2

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Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO A.M. TO	FROM A.M. TO	INTERVAL
6.00 A.M. TO 10.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. TO 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. TO 12.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M. TO 12.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M. TO 1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. TO 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. TO 2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. TO 2.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. TO 3.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. TO 3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. TO 4.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. TO 4.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. TO 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. TO 6.00 P.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

6.00 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. every 15 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. every 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. every 15 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. every 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. every 15 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. every 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. every 15 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. every 15 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. every 15 MIN.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. every 15 MIN.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. every 15 MIN.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every 15 MIN.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



"CAPSTAN"

For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.
From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undenominated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by water post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coins and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong by sea and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 10 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Ainslie, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Sui Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Kowloon and Samshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kau Kong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Abebenonke, Str. Hokuto Maru from Semarang.
Alarakhia, from Bombay.
Daienkon, from Semarang.
Engchong St. Telkoto, from Hilo.
Farmer, Hongkong Hotel, from Newchwang.
Hirajama c/o Mitsui, from Sourabaya.
Malkow, American Consulate, from Weltevreden.
Meehan, from Manila.
Nakasukelwatani Matsubara, from Thursday Is.
Osorio, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Turner, King Edward Hotel, from Nutfield.
Schoutendorp Steamer Vondel, from Manila.
Syphens, Princess Juliana, from Singapore Radio.
Teishingpo c/o Koochola, from Shichiku.
Wreschner, American Consulate, from San Francisco.
Waller, from Bombay.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at noon—No return from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly over the Philippines, and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere; it is lowest to the north-west of Hongkong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.50 inch. Total since January 1st, 52.80 inches against an average of 55.53 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock... S. & S.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.

2 Formosa Channel... The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook... The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan... The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, August 8, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vostock	6a	29.75	72				0 c
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
Kagima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
Wharfed	6a						
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai		29.73	79	95	sw	4	1.0
Quincy		29.73	78	95	sw	4	2.0
Shanghai		29.85	82	87	sw	4	0 b
Shanghai		29.84	80	83	sw	2	0 b
Swatow							
Taihou	5a	29.84	75	96			0 b
Taihou		29.86	75				0 b
Taiwan		29.82	75		ne	2	0 b
Koban		29.82	79		sw	2	0 b
Peking		29.85	77		sw	0	0 b
Canton	6a	29.74	76	95	sw	2	0 b
H'kong		29.74	79	89	sw	3	0 c
Gap Rock		29.73			sw	5	5 c
Macao		29.69	77	94	sw	6	0 c
Wuchow	5a						
Hohow							
Phu Lien	7a	29.55	77	91	sw	4	0 c
Tourane		29.63	81		w	4	0 c
C. St. J.		29.73	77		sw	2	0 c
Aparr	6	29.79	77	92	sw	1	0 c
Dagupan		29.74	75	96	sw	0	0 c
Manila		29.71	79	90	ne	2	0 c
Legaspi		29.71	75	96	0 c		
Tacloban							
Iloilo							
Surigao							
Cebu	4.30						
Luzon	6	29.71	78	85		0 b	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 8, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On Date On Date
at 4 p.m. at 4 a.m. at 4 p.m.
Barometer 29.68 29.74 29.79
Temperature 83 79 84
Humidity 77 89 73
Wind Direction S. S.E. S.E.
Force 3 3 3
Weather c q 0 0
Rain 0.49 0.00 0.50
Highest temp. on the day 83 75 76
Lowest 73 75 75
H.K. Observatory, Aug. 8, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 5th Aug. to 12th Aug.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 5	11.11	4.31
Tue. 6	10.54	4.14
Wed. 7	10.37	3.57
Thu. 8	10.20	3.40
Fri. 9	10.03	3.23
Sat. 10	9.46	3.06
Sun. 11	9.29	2.49
Mon. 12	9.12	2.32

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 7th August, 1917.

"A MESSAGE FROM MARS."

In 4 parts.

Featuring the Celebrated Artist
Mr. CHARLES HAWTREY.

This Picture was the Rage of London
And ran for 12 Weeks.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTES

AND
VARIOUS COMICS.

FRIDAY, 10th AUGUST, 1917.

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
The Great Trans-Atlantic Serial:

"LIBERTY."

13th Episode in 2 Parts.

"THE FINAL TURN." (drama in 2 parts.)
and
Comic: "THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE
NEVER RAN SMOOTH."

NOTICE.

The well-known Entertainer TERENCE RAMSDALE will present himself at the NORTH POINT HOTEL (late Belle View) on Wednesday at 9.30 P.M. (August, 8th 1917.)

W. H. ELLERMAN,
Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STEEL
FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company, will be held at the
Company's Office, ST. GEORGE'S
BUILDING, HONG KONG, on
WEDNESDAY August 15th,
1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the
purpose of presenting the REPORT
of the General Managers, and
Statement of Accounts to May
31st, 1917.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF
the Company will be CLOSED
from August 6th to 15th, 1917,
both days inclusive.
GORDON & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, August 6th, 1917.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)
Enables traders throughout the World to
communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London &
its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial
and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the ports to which they
sail, and indicating the approximate
sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants
etc., in the principal provincial towns &
industrial centres of the United Kingdom.
A copy of the current edition will be
forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of
Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agents can advertise
their trade cards for 5s, or larger adver-
tisements from 10s.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William
Cade Barnett at 11, Ice House Lane, in the City of London.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Lease
hold Property situate at Victoria
Hongkong viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels
of ground situate at Victoria
aforesaid and known and regis-
tered in the Land Office as
SECTION A OF MARINE LOT
NO. 101 and SECTION B OF
MARINE LOT NO. 101, to-
gether with the messuages, erec-
tions and buildings thereon
known as No. 7 Queen's Road
Central, Victoria, aforesaid—
Term 999 years, created by a
Crown Lease dated the 8th day
of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of
Marine Lot No. 101—2,445 sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown
Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section B of
Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown
Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars, and
conditions of sale, apply to—

JOHNSON STOKES &
MASTER.

Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidation of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK.

or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 5th May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

By order of the Mortgagee
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has
received instructions to sell
by Public Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY
the 15th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,
Duddell Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The following
Valuable Leasehold Properties
situate at Yau Ma Tei in the
Dependency of Kowloon and
Colony of Hongkong viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels
of ground situate at Yau Ma Tei
aforesaid and known and regis-
tered in the Land Office respec-
tively as Kowloon Inland Lots
Nos. 629, 630, 631, and 1111
together with all buildings erect-
ed thereon respectively. Terms
75 years, 75 years, 75 years and
75 years respectively. Annual
Crown rents \$216.00, \$106.00,
\$106.00 and \$30.00 respectively.
Area 47,250 square feet, 23,100
square feet, 23,100 square feet and
2,250 square feet respectively.

For further Particulars and
Conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON STOKES &
MASTER.

Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917, Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received
instructions from the
Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter
Brockelmann & Co. F.A.A.B.
Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann,
Heinrich Heyn and the Estate
of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in
pursuance of an order of the
Hongkong Government to sell by
Public Auction at 3 o'clock in
the afternoon

ON

FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917,
at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8
Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots
Nos. 611, 612, 661 and 663,
Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces
or parcels of ground registered
in the Land Office as Inland Lots
Nos. 611 and 662 together with
Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road,
situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces
or parcels of ground registered
in the Land Office as Inland Lots
Nos. 612 and 663 together with
Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road
situate thereon.

The area of the property com-
prised in Lot One is, 5,500 square
feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per
annum.

The property comprised in Lot
2 has a similar area and is
subject to Crown rent and rates
annum.

Each godown is built of brick
and stone and is three storeys in
height with a large tiled roof
containing an attic story. Each
Inland Lot is held for an unex-
pired residue amounting to 940
years or thereabouts of the term
created by the Crown Lease
thereof.

Particulars and Conditions of
Sale may be had from—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARTSON,
1 Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Massageur.

Ten years experience.

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF REFERRED.

NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.

